The Middletown Transcript.

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THE REPUBLICAN PARTY RULES.

How, When Where and Why They Were Adopted.

At the Republican state convention, held August 8, 1866, the Republican party of the state, unanimously and without dissent, adopted the doctrine of representation according to population, and pledged itself, when it had the power, to apply that principle to the apportionment of members of the Legislature, and further instructed the state committee to call the next ensuing state convention, and all subsequent state conventions, in accordance with that principle.

It further appears from the record that the adoption of this resolution was preceded by the consideration of the subject at a meeting of the New Castle county Republicans held at Newark previous to the assemblying of the state convention in 1866, at which meeting, the following resolution, presented by John P. McLear, was adopted:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the time has now come when such a change in the laws of the state should be made as will secure for the population of every section a more equal representation in the Legislature."

At the same meeting the following resolution, offered by S. Minot Curtis, was adopted:

"That the delegates of New Castle county be instructed to lay before the state convention the justice of apportioning the delegates to future state conventions according to the population of the different counties and hundreds."

Readers, will bear in mind that the convention of 1866 which, in the adoption of these resolutions, solemly settled the policy of the Republican party on this question of vital importance both to itself, and to the state, was the first convention held after the termination of the civil war. They will further remember that the issues of the war overbore, while it lasted, all other questions, making subordinate even this one of representation. They will further remember that the Republican party was too small in numbers to seriously attempt to carry the state, prior to the campaign of 1862. It polled but 300 votes for Fremont in 1856, and in 1860, the opponents of the Democratic party were about equally divided between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Bell for the Presidency. It will thus be seen that the convention of 1866 was held at the time when the party first found itself strong enough to attempt to dominate the state, and also by the termination of the war and its struggles, free to consider this question of domestic concern. The resolutions of Mr. McLear and Mr. Curtis at the Newark meeting also make it plain that the subject was brought before the state convention for deliberate and serious action upon the demand of New Castle county. No such question had ever been raised in the Whig party. The inequality between the counties really became more pronounced after the campaign of 1852, when the last Whig ticket was voted for in the state, and may be said to have fairly ripened for action in 1863, when the subject was thus brought up then for settlement.

The population of the three counties in 1850 was as follows:

New Castle, 42,780; Kent, 22,816; Sussex, 25,936.

1860—New Castle, 54,797; Kent, 27,804; Sussex, 29,615.

1870—New Castle, 63,515; Kent, 29,804; Sussex, 31,696.

1880—New Castle, 77,716; Kent, 32,874; Sussex, 36,018.

1890—New Castle, 97,182; Kent, 32,666; Sussex, 38,647.

The principal growth in population in the state was largely confined to the city of Wilmington, and to the manufacturing districts adjacent thereto. Thus the population of Wilmington in 1880 was, 42,478; and in 1890, 61,431. Originally the counties had been about equal in population and had an equal representation, both in the Legislature and afterward in the state conventions. This was strictly according to the principle of representation according to population. The large growth of Wilmington, and its neighborhood brought about the change in relative population of the counties that raised the question.

The resolutions of the convention of 1866 were drawn and presented by Nathaniel B. Smithers, who, as all recall, had discharged that function from the first convention held by the party, almost to the last one held during his life. He was the intellectual and political leader of the party in Kent, and to a very considerable extent in Sussex, and had the profound respect and friendship of the Republicans of New Castle county. In drafting, presenting and securing the adoption of this resolution, supported as it was by the unanimous votes of the delegates of every county in the state, he thereby pledged the people of Kent and Sussex, for whom he peculiarly stood, to their acquiescence in the principle of representation according to population, to be applied according to the district system, that is, delegates to be chosen, not from the county, but from the respective hundreds thereof, and the same principle to be applied to the Legislature of the state whenever the power came to the party to make the change in that behalf. This resolution read as follows:

"That the principle of representation according to population is alike Republican and expedient—that in the construction of future conventions of the Republican party such principle should be recognized, and the central committee to be appointed by this convention is hereby directed to fix a suitable number of delegates for conventions to be hereafter held, and to allot to each county its proper proportion by a fair application of such principle; and we hereby further declare that such proper and legal measures should be adopted as will substantially and speedily effect such salutory reform in the legislative departments of the state."

In accordance with this mandate, the convention of 1868 was called by Samuel M. Harrington, the chairman of the state committee, on the basis of representation according to population, as ascertained by the then last annual census of 1860. The state committee fixed the number of delegates to the convention at 160, instead of 150 as theretofore, dividing these among the respective hundreds of the state, and wards of the city of Wilmington, according to their respective populations, giving to each section a representation as follows:

To Sussex county, 42 delegates; to Kent county, 40 delegates; to the rural hundreds of New Castle county, 38 delegates; and to the city of Wilmington, 40 delegates, or to both rural and city, 78 delegates.

Thus there was created a convention of 160 with the delegates so distributed, in place of a convention of 150, made up of 50 delegates from each county. The terms of the resolution in like manner required that a further modification of the membership from the respective counties should be made after the census, as well as of those to be taken in the future. As a matter of fact, however, New Castle county, having a regard for the sensibilities of the party in the lower counties, has never chosen to press its rights under the strict terms of the compact thus made between the counties, and the law thus laid down by the party.

Neither Anthony Higgins, the chairman, of the committee who called the convention of 1870, nor James Lewis, the chairman who called the convention of 1872, nor Henry F. Pickels, the chairman who called the convention of 1874, each and all of them being from New Castle county, undertook to alter the basis of representation as ascertained by the census of 1860, and so the representation from the respective counties, and from the country hundreds of the state on the one hand, and of the city of Wilmington, on the other, have continued to be called on the basis of the population of 1860, notwithstanding the fact that by the census of 1890 the population of the city of Wilmington had grown to 61,431, while that of the country districts of the state was only 107,062; and also notwithstanding the fact that the population of New Castle county had meanwhile grown to 97,182, while that of Kent and Sussex remained at 32,664 and 38,647 respectively.

From these facts it is thus made apparent that the Republicans of New Castle county have never sought to press their right to equal representation to its logical conclusion, or to extend it beyond the very limited application made on the basis of the population of now nearly forty years ago. It may be, therefore, looked upon as extraordinary that, at this late day, and under present conditions, men, otherwise credited with good sense, should attempt to turn back the hand of time, to tear up this solemn settlement by giving to the counties of Kent and Sussex a representation in the state convention relatively greater than that accorded to them under the resolution of 1866, as applied on the census of 1860.

The ground upon which this extraordinary and startling proposition of the Union Republican party is made, is that such action is called for by reason of the apportionment of the members of the Legislature as made by the new constitution. The amended constitution gives ten representatives and five senators to each of the country districts of the state, to wit: Sussex county, Kent and rural New Castle, while it gives to the city of Wilmington but five representatives and two senators.

We would be the last to gainsay the enormous advantages and benefits to the state worked by many of the provisions of the amended constitution, but we have yet to hear that the Republicans of the state, those of New Castle county, or the city of Wilmington have ever expressed their acquiescence in the extent of representation accorded by that instrument to the city of Wilmington. Here is a city whose population is about two-fifths of that of the state. The interests of the rural districts are but slightly diversified, being mainly agricultural, and raise in the last degree the many questions requiring legislation that are brought up for settlement by the growth of population, and the exigencies of modern civilization. Such questions, in all their large extent and varied character, are presented by a city as large, as growing, as prosperous as Wilmington, with all its varied interests in manufactures, trade, commerce, and finance, in the administration of the law against crime, in its enormous concern in the subject of taxation, and in many other matters that we will not undertake to summarize here.

The Republican party is not responsible for the manner in which the constitutional convention dealt with the subject of representation in the Legislature. The Democratic party had in that body a majority of two, a majority none the less effective because it was stolen by their counting out the Union Republican ticket elected in Kent county. The Democrats of Delaware enjoy the distinction of perpetrating the unique crime of the century in stealing a convention to amend the constitution of the state.

The settlement by the instrument they formed of the representation of the state as apportioned among its respective districts is the product of that theft. It is not the product of the convictions of the Republicans of the state.

But again it may well be asked what has the representation in the Legislature to do with the relative representation from the respective sections of the state in the Republican State Convention. The members of the Legislature are elected from the respective districts created by the constitution while the state convention has no authority over the selection of candidates for the Legislature. Its function is to nominate state officers, and to formulate the platform of the state party. While the respective legislative districts nominate and elect their own members; the governor, congressman, and other state officers now to be elected under the new instrument can only be elected by a majority of the people throughout the entire state, and shall it be said that this majority of the whole people by whom alone the election can be secured, shall surrender their equal right to representation in the nominating convention to the minority of the Republicans of the state? That the men in New Castle county, or in the city of Wilmington shall not have the same right as one in Kent or Sussex in the selection of the candidates to be voted for, though his vote counts as much in the general result as theirs do?

The unfairness of this proposition is aggravated when we consider that it is from New Castle, and particularly from the city of Wilmington, that the majority are to be looked for, by whom alone state officers can be elected. New Castle county and the city of Wilmington must be relied on for the majorities, but Kent and Sussex shall do the nominating. And the reason given for the changed system is forsooth, that the stolen Democratic majority in the constitutional convention, denied to Wilmington its fair representation in the Legislature, and trampled on the principle to which the Republican party has committed itself for thirty years.

It will be further remarked that the very resolution of 1866 goes upon the idea that the apportionment in the Legislature should not govern the apportionment in the state convention. Under the old constitution each county was equally represented in the Legislature, but the resolution of 1866 says that it shall be without delay changed as to the state convention to a representation by population, and without waiting for a change in the Legislature. The party pledged itself to the doctrine that the apportionment in the convention should not be governed by the apportionment in the Legislature, but both should be assimilated to apportionment according to population.

Much more might be said about the unfairness, injustice and impolicy of the change proposed by the Union Republicans if our space permitted it. Enough appears, however, to show that this change has not been proposed with a view to the unity, welfare or the success of the party, but was devised to lead to the disunion and to Democratic success, and can be meant for no other purpose. The Legislature is chosen no longer by counties, but by districts, and of fifteen representatives and senators to be chosen from the country sections, only seven Republicans, on the basis of the last election, can be hoped for from each of the counties of Kent and Sussex, or fourteen from both. Those counties can only elect fourteen Republicans out of fifty-two members in both houses, instead, under the old constitution, of having a possibility of electing twenty out of thirty in the Legislature.

The old game of two beating one is at last ended. Under it the state was governed by the counties of Kent and Sussex first under the Federalists, next under the Whigs, and last under the Democrats. It can be so no longer. If either party is to have the control of the Legislature, it is by getting the majority out of all the counties, rather than having an exclusive control over two. A Republican majority can only be obtained now by getting a large majority of the legislators from New Castle county. This renders it impossible for Addicks to get into the United States Senate. With these conditions staring them in the face, his reckless and misguided followers adopt his characteristic methods and undertake to "hold up" the Republican party of the state from the possibility of success, and of rescuing the state from Democratic misrule, until it yields to Mr. Addick's pretentions.

"You do not make him senator," says his followers, "and we will keep the party split."

"We revive old issues as to representation in the Legislature and the state convention. We rip up the settlement of 1866. We thurst this question of principle into the contest. We play the part of the dog in the manager. We cannot have power, and the party shall not."

It may take another general election to make plain to the people and the Republicans all the facts and true bearings that are involved in this matter, but time works alone for the benefit of the truth and the right, and whatever may be done by the followers of Addicks at the convention, in the end truth and right will prevail and the united Republican Party will at last triumph over their obstructions and give to this state good government.

UNION REPUBLICAN RESOLUTIONS.

Adopted In Convention at Dover Thursday November 4th, 1897.

The Union Republican party of the State of Delaware, by their delegates in convention assembled, stands for unqualified and equal justice to all, without which, due respect for law is destroyed, social thrift obstructed, public peace disturbed and permanency of government imperiled.

The Union Republican party stands for a reverential acquiescence in the expressed will of the majority, both in party management, and in municipal, state and national elections and legislation, for as the people are the recognized source of all political power and authority; so the will of the people can only be ascertained by the expressed will of the majority; and the ballot-box, which is the medium for the indication of that will and the enunciation of that authority, should be as impregnantly protected and as jealously guarded by the American voter.

Whoever violates the ballot-box is a traitor to his country, an enemy to his race, a disgrace to human society and an object of contempt in the eyes of all patriots.

The Union Republican party stands for the largest and fullest interpretation of the Declaration of Independence concerning the rights of man. It believes that anything in a system of government which tends to oppress any individual or any class is a defect in that system, and ought to be corrected as soon as possible; and that the mission of the Union Republican party of the country is to do that work in the future, as it has largely done it in the past.

The Union Republican party believes in sound money, we mean a currency, every dollar of which shall be kept at par with every other dollar, and a standard in harmony with that of the leading commercial nations, so that our foreign and domestic trade may be healthy and unembarrassed, and our credit unquestioned in the money markets of the world; and we understand sound money under present conditions to mean a gold standard with all issues of silver and paper kept at a parity by the pledged faith of the government.

We believe that all notes of the government which are payable on demand in gold should be called in, and that such notes should only be issued when gold to the full amount of their face value is deposited in the treasury of the United States, to secure the redemption of them when so issued.

By a protective tariff, we mean not a tariff in anywise prohibitive, but a duty on foreign products equivalent to the difference between domestic and foreign wages, so that the American workman may have a fair competitive chance in the home market.

We endorse the platform of principles adopted by the National Union Republican convention which met at St. Louis in June in 1896.

Believing that the principles of the National Union Republican party are sound, right, entirely in accord with the purposes for which our national government was founded and best calculated to maintain "a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to" the citizens of these United States and their posterity; we congratulate the citizens of the nation that the policies and affairs of national government are formulated, declared, directed, managed and controlled by that party.

The Union Republican party desires to express its sympathy with the struggling patriots of Cuba. We believe that their independence will be secured as the price of noble patriotism and nameless sufferings, and that the dominion of Spain, a nation that has contributed nothing to the civilization of the world, nor the advancement of the human race for more than three centuries, will no longer desecrate the soil of that beautiful island with her barbarism, and that humanity and the commerical interests of the United States demand her intervention in the war now being waged in Cuba.

We believe that the success of our party is essential to the best interests of Delaware. The reign of Democracy in this state has been too long and constant. The past twenty years or more have been a period of degeneracy in that party. The Democratic leaders of a generation ago have been displaced by a class of men less competent, but more unscrupulous—even the semblance of political integrity has been laid aside and these ravishers of ballot-boxes and disfranchisers of freemen have gloried in their effrontery and fattened on their spoils. Under their rule tax-rates have been increased and still the public debts augmented; the funds of the state have been used by them for partisan purposes, and their legislators have from time to time played into the hands of a corrupt lobby. Some of their prominent officials have openly defaulted, while others adroitly continue their speculations under the protection of the party—lest crimes should be discovered and punished they have perpetuated their succession:

First, by disfranchising honorable citizens; second, by bribery; third by frauds at the polls; fourth, by false counts; fifth by refusing to tabulate election returns; sixth, by usurpation, violence and revolution; seventh, by the passage of laws enacted for the purpose of shielding their partisan acts and deeds; and eighth, by packing grand and petit juries from the members of their party, that these violators of law should go unwhipped of justice.

In short, nothing has been too unjust for their approval, or too mean for their connivance—the shotgun policy of the South in its worst days, and Ku-klukisms in its most violent forms, have failed to furnish specimens of political disorder so contemptible, cowardly, and unjust, as has been exhibited by the modern leaders of the Democracy of this, the oldest, and once the most honored of the sisterhood of states. While we view with abhorrence the theft of the five seats in the constitutional convention by the Democrats and their allies, and most earnestly and heartily condemn that crime, yet, as that convention has in the main formulated and promulgated a constitution that is a great improvement on the old one, we hereby approve and ratify that constitution, reserving the right, however, to contest in the courts those provisions of it which deny to persons of the right to a trial by a jury, as it heretofore existed in this state, and as we believe is guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, we shall also use every effort to render this unjust apportionment made by that convention of the senatorial and representative districts more fair and just.

We therefore call upon all voters of our beloved state to give their support in the coming campaign of 1898 to the party that gave full liberty to the nation—that reconstructed and made more permanent the Union out of the chaos of a direful civil war—that re-established the national credit, restored specie payments, extended and fostered commerce and manufactures.

The party that is pledged to the enlargement of intelligence, the security of personal liberty—the improvement of our rivers and harbors, that is pledged to support those men who, in the hour of the country's danger, made every sacrifice for its preservation and the promotion of the peace and prosperity of the people. The party of the American, as contradistinguished from all others. The party that glories in American ideas. That believes in manhood, and despises the hollow mummeries of a rotten aristocracy. The party of the poor man, of the whole people, of all patriots.

And we, the true representatives of the Republican party of Delaware, in convention assembled extend our hands to all organizations, and welcome to our ranks all men who believe and subscribe to the foregoing declaration of principles.

A LITTLE TALK ON THE DELAWARE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR CONVENTION.

Given Before Forest Presbyterian C. E. Society by Miss Annie B. Ellison, President.

We were unable to be present at the opening of the Convention but arrived in time for the evening service. After the devotional exercises and appointment of Convention Committees our Secretary read the annual report from which we learned the following facts: There are a total of 115 societies, including Juniors and 1 Intermediate with a total membership of 4683. The Y. P. S. C. E. alone number 79 societies with 3555 members, 15 of the 79 are new societies; but 4 societies have left us during the year, one because everybody except the Cor. Sec. had moved away. Our gain for the year therefore is 11 societies and nearly 600 members. Our own denomination still leads with its societies numbering 28 and over 1200 members. The United Society of C.E. now has something over 50,000 societies and 3,000,000 members.

After the report we heard the convention sermon which was delivered by Rev. Wallace McMullen of Philadelphia. The central thought was the constant presence of the Lord of Hosts and with Him present what need we fear?

Thursday morning we attended the early service at 6.30; theme God's Love for us—leader Rev. W. C. Hogg, of Bridgeville. The meeting was moderately well attended and was a good one.

During the regular morning service the Treasurer's report was read. He stated that the amount in the treasury after expenses had been paid and not including convention expenses was something over $8.00. The expenses of the latter would be more than covered by the collections.

Mr. Turner's address followed. Of the entire address this thought impressed me most: He thought last year our societies had about reached high water mark as far as increased number of societies was concerned, now he was almost sure we had, and for the future wanted each society to increase in number and in quality of work.

A thought gained from the open parliament on "How can Young People Help the Church" was this one: we can consult our pastor oftener and see what we can do for him.

In the afternoon Dr. McCurdy told of some lives of purpose and Dr. Erdman of Germantown gave a very interesting and instructive Bible Talk on Why we study the Bible. The substance of which was that we study it for knowledge, for life, that is that we may grow spiritually and in likeness to Christ, for service and for worship in its two forms of service and adoration. Two addresses were made on Loyalty to the Lord's Day, the second of which by Dr. Hathaway of the American Sabbath Union was especially impressive.

In the evening we had two fine addresses by Dr. Stewart, of Harrisburg and Rev. J. T. Kerr. Mr. R. A. Laird gave us Prof. Well's Tenth Legion address which was so much talked of at the San Francisco Convention. This would have to be seen to be appreciated and when you think that it was first told or shown by Prof. Well, then Mr. Laird and then by me you will see that it must necessarily lose in the telling.

Well, he had a string about a foot or two above his head suspended from wall to wall across the the pulpit and as he named the amount which was paid in the country for various articles he attached an article to represent it and also proportionate in size to this string. First was amount paid for liquor represented by an immense bottle, then tobacco, a large piece of the same, then followed a long line of things some useful and some not which were represented in like manner, thus for shoes a pair of shoes, for bread a loaf of bread and so on until a small Bible was reached. It represented amount spent on religion and the Bible was so small you could scarcely see it in the back of the Church. Next he brought out and hung from the string an immense circle of paper apparently, which was divided into ten sections one of which he removed hung beside the nine remaining. On each one of the latter he put a piece of paper on which was written something for which this section could be spent as our home, our food, clothes &c. Then from the tenth detached he hung a church, a C. E. society, S. S. missions &c until they more than reached the floor. For those who do not know of the Tenth Legion I would say that it is composed of a large number of people who have agreed to give one tenth of their income to the Lord. Any one can join who wants to and can withdraw at any time if they so wish.

Early service was much better attended Friday than Thursday and every one seemed determined to make the meeting a help to some one else. Every minute was fully occupied.

At the regular morning service we heard some fine addresses on missions but as Miss Houston has something to say on that subject I will go on to election of officers. Mr. Murray of St. Paul's M. E. Church of Wilmington, was made president. As St. Paul's was the first C. E. Society in the state it seems just right that her pastor is now our president. We give him hearty greeting. Mr. Burns is still secretary and Mr. S. J. Horn is now treasurer. Rev. W. C. Hogg is still our denominational vice president.

In the afternoon we had a Junior Rally which was one of our best meetings. The children did not come until after school so the first part of the service consisted in addresses by Mr. Wm. T. Ellis of Philadelphia and Dr. Spooner of N. J. Then the children came and kept on coming. We arose and gave the Chautauqua salute as they entered and they in turn waved our C. E. state flags which they carried. They recited and sang, and five of them gave three minutes talks. One of the latter was Master Geo. D. Kelley, Jr., and his talk was so good that we felt proud of him as one of our Juniors. After this Dr. Spooner talked to them and drew them pictures to illustrate his remarks and some of the older C. E's enjoyed this as much as the Juniors. At one point in his talk he asked every child who would like to shake hands with him to raise his or her hand, then to raise both hands, and he did the same thing. "Now everyone shake or wave their hands and I will do the same," which was done to the delight of his small audience at such a novel way of shaking hands.

In the evening came our last and best meeting-Consecration. Dr. Stearns made an address and then came Dr. Wayland Hoyt, the friend of all Delaware C. E's. I wish I could give you his whole address and his manner with it for a great deal of his power lies in the latter. It was on Soul Winning and he compared us to fishers and said a good deal of the different kinds of bait and care in landing fish after the bait was taken. One other thought, "influence is the shadow of character." If our character is good the shadow will resemble it and do more good. Some attempt had been made to seat the denominations together but it failed for I saw Pres. ministers among the Baptists and Methodists among Presbyterians and in the Consecration service the responses came in the same way. From gallery to pulpit and back again they came with scarcely a pause, promising greater effort "For Christ and the Church" in the future. Every one was loth to leave so we stayed and sang several hymns after the benediction.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

If a Thing's Right It's Here.
If a Thing's Here It's Right.

Hamburger's.

Young Men

seem to find this store their best friend when they're about to purchase new clothing.

Older Gentlemen

who want to see the largest and best stocks of Clothing shown in this city invariably drop into our store, and oftentimes we're told (although we are well aware) that our stock is the most complete this fall that has ever been shown in this good city.

Hamburger Clothing

is good clothing. You can buy clothing for less money, but what you save in price, you lose in material and workmanship. Where is the economy in that?.

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is good clothing for as little money as is possible.
Beware of too cheap clothing.
Get the best the market affords at a price you can afford.

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The Middletown Transcript

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING
Middletown, New Castle County, Delaware
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MIDDLETOWN, DEL, NOV. 13 1897

THAT STATE CONVENTION.

The Union Republicans have held their State Convention in an off year—a most unusual occurrence—they have "resolved" to their hearts' content and have gone home. We trust they have gone to their homes to think over what they have done, to consider in a quiet and dispassionate manner the effect of their work. To us it has the appearance of driving further apart the Republicans of the State, to make more difficult a union of the two organizations. We believe that was the purpose of the Convention as held by its chief promoters, not by their followers who desire and seek harmony. While the convention was fairly well attended there was a lack of enthusiasm, and in the election of delegates, or rather the naming of delegates in most cases by a few persons incaucus, there was wanting that interest of the people showing the convention was not necessary, not demanded by the people. As evidence of this we quote from the Georgetown "Democrat," and unbiased authority, proving the indifference in Sussex county:

"If we may judge from the number of votes polled at the Union Republican primaries last Saturday their strength mustbe much less than has been thought. The total Republican vote in Sussex in 1894 was nearly 4,600, while the number cast last Saturday by the Unions was 447, about one-tenth. This small per cent. of the total vote, however, proposes to say what the whole party shall do and to manage things in their own way. It is another instance of "the tail wagging the dog."

IT WAS A FAILURE.

First, the convention was a failure in the popular election of delegates; secondly in its impression upon the people and the work it accomplished—unless it is admitted that the intention was to make union more difficult among Delaware Republicans. This, we fear, it has accomplished, still union and victory should not be impossible even next year. Let the avowed purpose heretofore and the secret purpose now of Union Republican leaders to put up as chief of the Republicans of Delaware the one man who has brought about division and who is personally responsible for defeat, be given up wholly and completely and victory will be ours. The convention was a failure in its effort to show that Mr. Addicks and Mr. Kittenger are "out of it." True they were not in the convention but the first man who came to Delaware as an Addicks lieutenant, the man, who was, has been, and is the closest to Mr Addicks, was in attendance, Mr. Donahoe of Boston, and the whole effort and purpose is to-day the same as it was when by their chief the declaration was made

"IT IS ADDICKS OR NOBODY."

We regret that such is the fact; we regret that so many men of the highest standing as Republicans are blind to these facts and lend themselves and their good names not only towards the elevation of a party traitor but to the disunion of Republicans in Delaware, since thousands of Republican voters will never walk under the Addicks banners. It has been asserted by the Addicks followers that they will do two things: First, they will buy votes in the future as they have done in the past; secondly, they can carry enough districts under the new system to control the General Assembly. Whether they will try the first remains to be seen, but they cannot control the Legislature. It may take another election to prove this to the masses of the Republican Party. It may be "nobody" again or a man who "throws spittons at his political opponents" but it can never be Addicks.

THE WHY AND WHEREFORE.

The avowed object of the convention was to conform the party rules to the new order of things under the new Constitution. An outward showing was made in that direction by the adoption of resolutions and rules but the failure to elect a new State Committee by districts under the new order which *"necessitated the convention"* shows the falsity of the claim. The old committee who failed to make an impression upon President McKinley and his administration in the distribution of offices hoped for a great demonstration at their convention to prove that "we are the party" but they had no intention of surrendering their power as members of their State Committee. If the "new order of things" demanded the change of rules it certainly demanded the naming of a new committee—this is the "wherefore." The "why" was shown when the temporary chairman tore up and threw upon the floor resolutions endorsing President McKinley, and later when the Convention itself failed to pass resolutions commending the present admirable administration. The "why and werefore" of all this is the failure to control a few Federal appointments. How small a matter for a Republican State Convention to ignore the great head of the party in the Nation! No other citizens throughout this great country assembled as Republicans have this year failed in this act of acknowldgement of the success of our party. Their failure to do so is nothing to President McKinley; it is a reproach to the men who are responsible for it. Will the masses of Delaware Republicans endorse such actions? We think not. But let us pass to another injustice.

DISTRIBUTION OF DELEGATES.

The convention which was held on Nov. 4th was under the call of 40 delegates for Wilmington, 38 for rural New Castle, 60 for Kent, and 62 for Sussex, or 200 delegates for the State. Of these Kent and Sussex counties had 122 or 61 per centum of the whole while the population of those two counties in 1890 was but 42 per centum. In other words Kent and Sussex counties took one delegate for every 585 residents giving to New Castle one citizens for every 1245. Is this right? Under the district system of the new Constitution, which the leaders of the convention of Nov. 4th denounced as unjust and unequal when it was adopted, they give to New Castle county 85 delegates, five to each representative district—15 in the county—except the second and third of Wilmington which have ten each. Kent and Sussex take to themselves 50 delegates each, five to each of their ten districts. This is a feeble effort to right the wrong—one of the many wrongs—of the convention of May 9th, 1896 when Mr. Addicks carrolled "all Addick's men into one room" himself being doorkeeper and calling them in. How does a New Castle Republican, a man who believes in fairness, reconcile himself to become a party to any such representation? It was at this point that a difference of opinion arose in the convention. Dr. H. R. Burton of Lewes favored increasing the number of delegates for New Castle county when Dr. Caleb R. Layton of Georgetown inquired as to when he (Dr. Burton) became the great champion for New Castle's rights. The vote against increase was 97 to 4.

THE ADDICKS GAG LAW.

Instead of running a free train and paying the expenses of a lot of hudlums to shout down any independent delegates who might desire to speak as was attempted on May 9, 1896, the convention adopted a three-fourths rule against free speech or even the reading of any resolution not endorsed by the bosses. Is this Republicanism? If so, of what stamp? The authority is

Rule 16. All resolutions offered in the convention shall be referred without reading to the committee on resolutions; unless three-fourths of the delegates to the convention shall vote that the convention consider the same without it being so referred.

NATIONAL DELEGATES.

At the convention of May 9, 1896, Mr. Addicks would not allow the delegates to caucus by districts and counties as they had done since the days of Fremont and Lincoln but gathered all "his people" into one fold and held them with an iron hand. It was then and there that they refused to recognize the recommendations of districts for committeemen, breaking down party rules and customs, and they further proposed to do the same as to Delegates to Chicago had not their injustice to the rights of a minority driven that minority from the convention before that order was reached. They now propose to perpetuate that idea, about the only one of all their mistakes of May 9, 1896, to which they still hold. They do this by the adoption of

Rule 18. The delegates to all national conventions of the party shall be elected by a state convention, two from the congressional district, and four from the state at large, and shall be chosen by ballot or by roll-call by representative districts, and a majority of the votes shall elect.

SHAMELESS HYPOCRISY.

After having accepted Addicks as a leader, the man who held his adherents in the General Assembly out of caucus for U. S. Senator in January. 1896; after having put forward as candidates, harmony conferrees, and delegates to State and county conventions, the men who conspired with Democrats to prevent the election of a U. S. Senator on the last day of the session 1895; after having continued as chairman of their State Committee the man who stood beside John Rollius in the General Assembly on May 9, 1895, insisting that he keep his pledge to prevent the election of a Senator—this party with the most outrageous hypocrisy resolves in favor of caucus rule. Perhaps not one delegate in five in the convention thought of the shamless deception which the leaders are attempting to practice upon their people. Not one in twenty of their followers knew of these things because they read but one side and the truth is withheld from them. But to the Republican who does see and read the truth this act should be enough to condemn the whole hypocritical preceedings. Here is the rule.

Rule 22. All candidates of the Union Republican party for any office which is to be filled by the General Assembly who have been elected by the Union Republican party and each of such members shall attend such caucus and shall support the caucus nominee by his vote in the General Assembly.

FUNDS TO BE AUDITED.

Mr. Addicks' plan has been to build up a personal party. The money which he has spent in Delaware politics has been placed with individuals and not with party officials. He has thus gotten the name of being a liberal leader but in future it seems that he will expect an accounting, the purse strings not being so open. This is the authority:

Rule 33. For all dibursements of money there shall be vouchers filed with the secretary, who shall draw an order upon the treasurer for the amount, which order shall be signed by the chairman and secretary, and the treasurer shall pay out no funds except upon such order.

TO RULE OR RUIN.

We had thought to comment leniently upon the acts of the convention but being convinced that the intention of the leaders is to rule or ruin we have felt greater indignation than we have shown. We believe the truth put honestly and squarely before the Republican masses of Delaware would bring condemnation upon the heads of the Union Republican party. Especially in Kent county has this selfishness of rule or ruin shown itself. Only last week the TRANSCRIPT copied a letter from a Kent County Democrat upon the little personal feeling there—and there is just cause for deep political feeling there—but it is carried to the extreme, to the rule or ruin end. In 1888 the Republican candidates for General Assembly in Kent county were elected but other parts of the Democratic ticket in the county were elected by a thousand majority. Since that date the Kent county politicians aided by a few from Sussex have insisted upon running the State; they demanded the boodle to purchase the elections; they claimed both the candidates for Governor and the nominee for Congress last fall—all or nothing, rule or ruin, is their motto. We do not believe it possible for them ever to rule; they may defeat Republican victory in this State for a time until the masses realize the selfishness of their leaders, but how long?

THE claims of the Democratic press that the recent elections show dissatisfaction with McKinley Administration will not bear investigation. First and foremost the new tariff was nowhere an issue; next the Republicans win a Senator, defeating Gorman, one of the ablest politicians of the country; thirdly Ohio was held when it has always gone against the administration at the first election after the inauguration of a President; fourthly the result in New York City was because of Republican and Independent division. Republicans have much to rejoice over from the election on Nov. 2d, and now let the country boom under the new tariff So mote it be.

POLITICIANS and others interested in Delaware Republicanism will find on our first page the resolutions adopted by the recent Union Republican Convention and also a full history of the number of delegates in former conventions, how elected, &c. The paper should be preserved for reference by every New Castle county Republican. We also give in full an excellent report of the County Sunday-School Convention at Delaware City and a synopsis of the recent Christian Endeavor meeting.

THE Milford "Herald" referring to the elections of Nov. 2nd says in double headlines, "Democracy wins every where—Colorado, Maryland in line. Hanna knocked out in Ohio." Its readers who see no other paper will never be any the wiser. Such is political journalism—by some editors.

READ the admirable Thanksgiving Proclamation issued by Gov. Tunnell and observe its recommendations.

OLD SUSSEX.

While Harry W. Haley, of Dagsboro, was attending some eel pots on Saturday he fell in the creek and was drowned.

Simon Frame, 70 years of age, of Angola, and Mrs. Angeline Morris, 76 years of age, of Lincoln, were married recently near Millsboro. The happy couple reside near Angola.

The annual convention of Sussex county Sunday School was held at Bridgeville last Thursday. Addresses were made by Professor H. S. Goldey, Revs. Charles A. Grise, G. W. Townsend, Vaughan S. Collins, W. C. Hogg, S. J. Morris, W. G. Koons and James B. Gilchrist.

The congregation of Shiloh M. E. Church, near Georgetown, had an unusual experience recently on Sunday morning The minister gave out the hymn and the organist opened the organ, where to her horror she found a six-foot black snake comfortably curled up. The raising of the top awoke his snakeship, who crawled to the top of the organ, raising his head and proceeded to take a view of the preacher and congregation. The fair organist was frightened, and with a leap and shriek fell to the floor in a faint. The intruder was soon killed, the excitement was calmed, and the services proceeded without the organ.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes the oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December A. D. 1886.

{SEAL.} A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, Send for testimonials free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists. 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best

The Homeliest Man in Middletown
As well as the handsomest, and others are invited to call on any druggist and get *free* a trial bottle of Kemp's Balsam, for the Throat and Lungs, a remedy that is guaranteed to cure and relieve all Chronic and Acute Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption. Price 25c. and 50c.

New Steel Steamer.

A new steamboat company called the Port Deposit & Havre de Grace Steamboat Company has been organized and the contract for a new steel steamer to be built in Baltimore has been given to Messrs. Charles Reeder & Sons.

The steamer will be a propeller, 162 feet long, 30 feet beam, with machinery of the very best improved patterns. When completed, which will be about May 15, 1898, she will be the first of her kind ever built in Baltimore and will be a model Excursion and Freight Steamer, making from 16 to 17 miles per hour. She will be handsomely furnished, and lighted by electricity.

The routes of this steamer will be between Port Deposit, Havre de Grace, Tolchester Beach and Baltimore. At a meeting of the Board of Directors last week Capt. W. C. Ellison was elected President and Manager, and Mr. John M. Naudain, Treasurer. Both these gentlemen were born and reared within a few miles of Middletown and their many friends here will be glad to learn of their new venture, not doubting their ability to carry it to success.

"Only the Best"
Should be your motto when you need a medicine. Do not be induced to take any substitute when you call for Hood's Sarsaparilla. Experience has proved it to be the best. It is an honest medicine, possessing actual and unequalled merit. Be wise and profit by the experience of other people.

Hood's Pills are the favorite family cathartic, easy to take, easy to operate.

CHURCH CHIMES.

Epworth League meeting Sunday evening at 6.45, Mrs. Boardley leader.

"What doest thou here?" 1 Kings, 9—19, will be the subject of the Sabbath morning sermon to-morrow at the M. E. Church. In the evening the evangelistic work will be continued. The evening discourse will be "The moral harvest or the certainty of reaping;" Gal. 6—7 and 8. The pastor, Rev. I. L. Wood, PhD., entends a cordial invitation to all to attend.

There is a Class of People
Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does no cost over ¼ as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cts. and 25 cts. per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

LITERARY NOTES.

NOVEMBER CENTURY.

An eyewitness to "Andree's Flight into the Unknown," Jonas Stadling by name, gives in this month's Century some very interesting "impressions and photographs of this flight." He speaks of his unsuccessful attempt to start on a balloon voyage in '96 "owing to unfavorable winds" and of the liberality of King Oscar II of Sweden and others in furnishing the necessary funds for this expedition by air, using the same balloon as on the previous attempt only having it enlarged and "the lifting power and tightness" increased.

He tells of their start on May 18th last from Gothenburg enroute for Spitzbergen, where a house had been erected on the Mountain side which was to enclose the balloon while adjusting it for its ascent, where it was finally housed on June 14th, and "on July 1st the balloon was ready." * * * "but the necessary south wind was wanting." They were kept in suspense until July 10th when the cry was heard "Southward! A strong and steady south wind," and the final preparations and arrangements were made by and for the three who entered the basket to take their flight into the unknown. They were Herr Andree, Mr. Strindberg and Mr. Fraenkel. "Andree now instructed the sailors to cut the ropes when he should say three" * * * Exactly at 2.30 in the afternoon Andree called out with a calm and steady voice, "Cut!—one, two, three! Thus he served his relations with "terra-firmia"—for a time, how long it has no tyet been given us to know. When Andree was asked how long before he might be heard from replied "At least not before three months; and one a year, perhaps two years, may elapse before you hear from us, and you may one day be surprised by news of our arrival somewhere. And if not—if you never hear from us,—others will follow in our track until the unknown regions of the north have been surveyed." Whether it is the love of adventure, spirit of investigation, the desire to reveal the heretofore unknown to the world of science, or the world of commerce, that has prompted the undertaking of this perilous expedition we are not told. This much is revealed in the above mentioned article that with deliberation it has been planned and arranged for and all precautions taken for the safety of the inhabitants of the basket and it is with anxious anticipations that many will look for news from them, as all that has yet come has only been conjecture.

We are brought into quite close touch with the "sick man" of Europe in the description given by the Honorable A. W. Terrells of his interview with Sultan Abdul Hamid, as he gives it in the current number of the Century. The object of this interview on the part of the Sultan was to correct some false impressions which had been made through newspaper accounts of the massacres of the Armenians. The writer, however, introduces his article with some facts relative to the Sultan himself who according to his opinion as well as from a very reliable authority from whom he quotes, is one who "has never failed to win the heart of any European who has been admitted to any degree of itimacy with him * * * Except in religion he is more a European than an Asiatic * * * He is no more an Oriental despot than the late Czar * * * In personal ability I should say he is the Czar's superior." * * * He has done more for the education of his people than all the Sultans who have gone before him."

The writer then goes on to describe the personal appearance of the Sultan. A man somewhat past fifty, whose expression "is one of extreme sadness" and in contrast to his attendants who are gorgeously arrayed he "appears in plain garb" His manner in entertaining his guests is "refined" and "he is alike free from that stilted dignity which repels confidence and from that absence of real dignity which invites familiarity. Much more is said complimentary to the Sultan, making one feel that it is a pity that a man with so much character, should be bound to such a race. In this interview the Sultan speakes of the introduction of the Armeniens into the Ottoman Empire where they were offered protection from the Persians and Tartars," and tells of the quiet industrious life they began as tillers of the soil and in commercial pursuits; for the inhabitants were so continually engaged in warfare that these branches were neglected; and for four hundred years they prospered and were contented under Mussulman rule"

In the course of his remarks the Sultan speaks of the favors shown them and the confidence reposed in them by himself as well as previous rulers and that it was not on account of their religion that violence was shown them. Through discontent "their ingratitude was shown by ploting and organizing to destroy the Ottoman Empire. He says with great emphasis "that no Christians had ever been persecuted by his government or people for their religious faith." And of the massacres he says—The truth, unfortunately is never published in Christian newspapers about conflicts between my Moslem and Christian subjects."

His solution of the Armenian trouble in substance is that the Armenians had banded themselves religiously to accomplish this ends politically, and because of this they have been dealt with by the sword.

DECEMBER McCLURE'S.

Considering the importance of this work and the hardships he endured in pursuit of it, there has been singularly little written about the young Swedish explorer, Dr. Sven Hedin. A few months ago he completed a journey of three years and seven months in the most inaccessible and least known parts of Asia. He traversed mountain passes nearly fifteen thousand feet high, in a temperature of nearly forty degrees below zero; he explored and measured a lake nine hundred feet; deep he climbed nearly to the top of an unexplored mountain twenty-five thousand feet high; he traversed the unexplored Takla-Makan Desert, and in doing so went nine days without water, losing all but two of his companions and coming off himself with the merest spark of life. Certainly here is a heroic story scarcely equaled in the annals of travel and exploration; and it has gone thus far practically untold. But Mr. R. H. Sherard has prepared a full account of Dr. Hedin and his dicoveries and adventures, based largely on conversations with him, and it will be published in McClure's Magazine for December, along with numerous illustrations from sketches and photographs made by Dr. Hedin himself during his journey.

After meals you should have simply a feeling of comfort and satisfaction. You should not feel any special indications that digestion is going on. If you do, you have indigestion, which means not-digestion. This may be the beginning of so many dangerous diseases, that it is best to take it in hand at once and treat it with Shaker Digestive Cordial. For you know that indigestion makes poison, which causes pain and sickness. And that Shaker Digestive Cordial helps digestion and cures indigestion. Shaker Digestive Cordial does this by providing the digestive materials in which the sick stomach is wanting. It also tones up and strengthens the digestive organs and makes them perfectly healthy. This is the rational of its method of cure, as the doctors would say. Sold by druggists, price 10 cents to $1.00 per bottle.

The Week of Prayer.

The International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. has set apart the week beginning November 14th as the week of prayer for young men. The local association will observe the week, the meetings being held from 7 o'clock to 7.45, excepting the one on Sunday. All men are cordially invited to attend.

The following are the topics and leaders:

Nov. 14th "Am I following Jesus afar off?"—John S. Ash.

Nov. 15—"Two Kinds of Fruits"—Dr. Chas. A. Ritchie.

Nov. 16—"Are we out and out for Christ?"—Rev. F. H. Moore.

Nov. 17—"A true life"—Rev. I. L. Wood.

Nov. 18—"Conquerors"—Rev. W. J. Wilkie.

Nov. 19.—"Christian Chivalry."—Joseph A. Suydam.

Nov. 20.—The thrice repeated question."—J. Fletcher Deakyne.

Nov. 21.—"With Thanksgiving."—William B. Kates.

WANAMAKER'S.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 8, 1897.

Only Two Steps To Christmas

November ushers in the feast season of the year. Thanksgiving next. Then Christmas.

There would be no thanksgiving bounty but for forethought—sunshine and rain alone make few crops worth the picking. There must have been planting and caretaking.

There can be forethought for the gift season as well. Let it start now.

Stocks are at full tide—greater by a third than at any Christmas time before.

The charm of first pick awaits earliest comers.

It seems odd to talk of "bargains" at this time of year—the storekeepers' harvest. Merchants have made you come to look for high prices at this season. But do you object to surprises? Here is one.

We have bought out a maker of

Sterling Silver Tableware and Nicknacks

and now start the selling of the stock—fine goods. Largely handchased—some beautiful pieces of repousse work in the lot. Then hundreds and hundreds of little pieces—bon bon dishes, ring stands and what-not. There are quite charming tea sets for $20.75 and thereabouts, beautiful pitchers at $20 and $25, as well as dainty little pepper shakers at $1.25. Children's cups at $3.25 and more, and handsome fruit bowls at $13.50 and $15—but pick where you will—you never bought handsomely wrought silver so CLOSE TO BULLION VALUE.

There are few duplicates, so, of course, early choosing has its advantages. AND CHRISTMAS GIFTS ARE EASY TO KEEP.

Toy-Land on Our Fourth Floor

We have opened the Holiday Toy Store that makes glad the hearts of children, great and small. From the different toy centers of Europe and America are gathered all the contrivances of ingenious brains to entertain and amuse our Junior Republic, and, in addition to the Basement Toy Store, a special place is also made for toys on our fourth floor, where you are all invited to see them.

Mechanical toys will attract attention first—for children like best the toys that "do things." There are hundreds and hundreds of these "most-alive" things—people and animals.

All the old favorites, too, are here, but many of them improved. The elephants, camels and goats on wheels are now on strong IRON wheels, so that the children can ride instead of dragging them. Base ball, ten-pins and games of all sorts; forts, castles, dolls' houses, and—but we can't catalogue them—any list always ends with "and."

It's a wise family that does the toy-buying early. You get the cream and skip the crush.

John Wanamaker.

Thanksgiving Proclamation!

STATE OF DELAWARE,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Amidst the busy affairs of life, striving by our own efforts for that success which all desire and so few attain, we are too apt to lose sight of that allwise and all directing Providence, whose unerring hand shapes our destiny and by whose guidance alone we may attain sure success and perfect happiness. In the intoxication of success man magnifies his own strength, in the despair of failure he deplores his weakness and blames his environments. Let us remember that except by God's help we can obtain no good or perfect gift, and for whatever of health, comfort or happiness we enjoy our thanks are due to Him, who can smite us in our strength or up lift us in our weakness.

Therefore it is proper and our duty to observe at least one day in each year as a day of general Thanksgiving and I, Ebe W. Tunnell, Governor of Delaware, in accordance with a custom in this State, do appoint Thursday, the Twenty-five day of November, as a day of Thanksgiving, and earnestly request that on that day all business and amusement be laid aside and that in such manner as our consciences dictate we render thanks unto God for his many mercies and unfailing goodness to us in the past year, and invoke a continuance of his love and favor, that peace, prosperity, frugality and happiness may dwell in our midst and that charity, fraternity and goodwill may fill our hearts and direct our actions during the coming year.

IN WITNESS WHERE, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of said State to be affixed at Dover this Fourth Day of [L. S.] November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine-seven, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-second.

EBE W. TUNNELL.

By the Governor:
JAMES H. HUGHES,
Secretary of State

GREATER OAK HALL | GREATER OAK HALL

Worthy of your confidence and money

Thirt-six years of experience behind our good clothes-making.

We do the best for you—$5, $10 or $25.

Several thousand Overcoats—half of them substantial, good-as-possible cloth and trimming—no luxury—good workmanship, $5 to $10; other half, $10 to $20—have luxury, too.

More than twice as many suits, $5 to $20. We make 'em all. Winter will show their worth.

There never has been a season since we began the clothing business when Oak Hall was such a bulwark against high prices as this season.

Women enjoy our good tailoring

There is no sensation about Oak Hall doing beautiful tailor work. We are used to cloth, to measuring, to turning out perfect-fitting clothes—read cloaks and dresses for clothes, and you have it. The saving will surprise knowing women. $10 to $50. Materials here or bring your own.

Cloth Capes, $5 to $15.
Fur Capes, $16.50 up.
Tailor-made Suits, $5 to $40.
Kersey Coats, $5.75 up.

Shoes at Easy Prices
Women's $1.50 kid.
Women's $2.95 kid.
Men's $2.45 Shoes double sole; black or russet.

We pay railroad fare on purchases of reasonable amount.

Wanamaker & Brown
Sixth and Market, Phila.

Our Great Success is the result of

Giving the Best Goods

Far Below Regular Prices.

THROUGHOUT OUR BUSINESS CAREER IT HAS BEEN our mission to rescue the people from the thraldom of inferior quality and excessive price. Our constant endeavor has been to purchase and sell only the best grade goods—to buy them in the open market with ready cash—to sell them at a lower price than any other house. That we have been successful our constantly growing business will testify.

WOMEN'S SHOES.

Heavier footwear will soon be necessary. Here's just the wantable Shoe—Box Calf, lace and button, hand sewed welt, stout outer soles, Lenox toe, same grade as the $2.50 lines elsewhere, our price $2.00.

BLANKETS.

10-4 White Cotton Blankets, 49 cents the pair.

Flannel, Muslin and Prints.

Extra Heavy Close Back Canton Flannel, the 12½c grade, here 8c the yard.

30-inch Brown Muslin, the usual 5-cent grade, here at 3c the yard.

Two thousand yards Best Grade Prints, no better made, usually sold at 8 cents the yard, here, at 5 cents.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Every garment we sell in our clothing department is made by the best and most reliable makers. No house can sell better Clothing. The reason that our prices are lower than any other house is—first, we buy for CASH; second, we sell for CASH; third we mark our Clothing at Half or less the usual profit. These are a few reason that our Clothing department has grown.

Men's Dressy Suits, $3.68.

Wool Cheviot Suits, dark gray mixtures, neat and dressy, well tailored and lined, good fitting, all sizes. Most stores charge $5 for this suit.

Men's Fine All-Wool Suits $4.25.

Brown Broken Plaids, single and double breasted, newest patterns, new cut, fine tailored, worth $6.00.

Men's Handsome Suits $7.50.

Special lot All-Wool Suits in fancy Browns and Grays, single and double breasted coats, all sizes, fine Italian lining, suits that sell regular at $10.

Men's Handsome All-Wool Suits $10.

In Fancy and Clay Worsted and Mixed Cheviot, nobbiest patterns, latest styles, single breasted, fine Italian cloth lining. You cannot buy better Suits at $15.00.

Boys' Suits $1.23.

Neat and durable double breasted suits, 4 to 14 years, some trimmed with braid. Usually sold at $1.75.

Boys' Suits $2.90.

All the newest and handsome fabrics, in double breasted sailor collars, silk braid trimmed, 3 to 8 years.

Boys' Stylish Reefer Coat, $1.95.

Blue Chinchilla Reefer Top Coat, Wool Lined, Velvet Collar Usually sold at $2.50.

Men's New Fall Hats, $1.29.

Fine Felt Derbys, Newest Shapes and Styles, only $1.29.

J. B. Messick,
COCHRAN BLOCK, - MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

Harrisons' BERLIN, MD.

Budded last season over one and a half Million Peach Trees from Natural Tennessee Seed, and on land that has not been peached—In a locality with no yellows or scale, and as healthy as can be grown. Come and see them before you buy.

Harrisons' Nurseries,
Berlin, Md

REFERENCE: EDITOR OF TRANSCRIPT.
A. HUSHEBECK, Agent,
Middletown, Delaware.

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Transcript, $1.00

Wm. B. Sharp & Co.
FOURTH and MARKET STS.
Wilmington, Del.

One of the finest and most popular Dress Goods this season are the Drap d' Almas. They are in Green, Brown, Blue, Garnet and Plum. 46 inches wide, for $1. Durability and style are combined to a high degree in these splendid dress fabrics.

Cashmeres are here in elegant assortment of shadings and these all around goods are very popular at 35c and 50c.

The Mixed Novelties are in Fawn and Red, Blue and Gold, Brown and Gold, Green and Black, two shades of steel, at 75c in 46 inches wide. They are fine all-wool suitings and deservedly popular.

Muslins, etc., at special prices for Saturday:

Fine bleached, yard wide, for 5c.
Blue prints at 4c per yard.
Dark prints—4c per yard.

Twelve hundred yards White Shaker Flannel, 10c grade for 4c per yard.

1000 yards beautiful Wrapper Flannels, our regular 16c grade, for 12½c per yard. The finest this season.

Another lot Bleached Linen Crash, red border, at 5c per yard, and a fine Twilled Crash for 3½c per yard.

WM. B. SHARP & CO.

SUMMER with its long, warm and sultry days is fading away, and before us we see approaching shorter and colder days—

Those of Winter.

To those who are unprepared to shield themselves and their horses from the cold, we extend a cordial invitation to visit our new department—

BLANKET and ROBE.

We have blankets of all sizes, qualities and prices. Plush Robes of the finest material and the most beautiful patterns.

Goat, Dog and Wolf Robes, all sizes and prices.

HARNESS of all descriptions.

Our leader for **$10**—a good Harness. Single Strap or folded. Track Saddle if preferred. good stock, and our guarantee.

J. C. PARKER,
Wholesale Manufacturer of
The Diamond State HARNESS,
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

MEN'S Clay Diagonal and other Worsted Suits $7.50, $10, $12 and $15.

Men's Suits of Cheviots, Cassimeres, Homespuns and and other fabrics $5 to $20,

A meaningless string of figures, until you remember that clothing sold at the New York Clothing House is Tailored, no matter how small the price, and that every suit embraced in the lots were hinted of is of pure wool material.

Overcoats are as ready as the suits. $5 to $20. A word of one—Kersey cloth, pure wool and fine, lined all through with Skinner's silk, that we guarantee to wear two seasons or will replace with a new lining free of cost a fast black velvet collar that will not crock or fade, raw edges—lapped seams—$10.

Store open evenings.

MAX EPHRAIM, PROP.
NEW YORK
CLOTHING HOUSE,
316 Market Street,
WILMINGTON, DEL

GREENSBORO PEACH

The finest white flesh peach in existence. Ripens before the Alexander. Extra large, fine flavor. Donaldson's Elmira Asparagus Roots. A new production of rare merit. Strawberry Plants, Japan Plums, Small Fruits, Tens. Peach Seed. Catalogue FREE.
HARRISON'S NURSERIES, Berlin, Md.

H. L. EVANS & CO.,

BANKERS,
Stock, Bond and Grain Brokers,
MARKET & EIGHTH STREETS,
WILMINGTON, DEL.

Orders for the purchase and sale of wheat, corn, provisions, etc., executed on Chicago and New York Exchanges and carried on favorable terms. Orders for stocks and bonds executed on all the leading exchanges. Private telegraph wires and long-distance telephones in our office.

Write for quotation sheets. Mailed free daily upon application.

Correspondence Solicited.

POPULAR PRICES.

$200,000.00

WORTH OF CLOTHING STILL LEFT.

HAVING purchased, before the advance in values, an enormous stock of the most popular and best makes of goods ever manufactured in this country or abroad. We are offering the most magnificent assortment of

FALL AND WINTER.

CLOTHING!

that can be found in this or any other city, consisting of Overcoatings and Suitings—Kerseys, Diagonals, Friezes, Cheviots, Tricots, etc. All of the latest patterns at prices so low as to defy all competition.

As a special offering we will sell

500 Men's Overcoats at $5.00 worth $10.00
500 " " 8.00 worth $16.00
500 " " 10.00 worth $20.00
500 Men's Suits, at $5.00, sold elsewhere at $10.00.
500 Men's Suits at $5.00, sold elsewhere at $12.
500 Men's Suits at $10.00, sold elsewhere at $16.00.
250 Boys' Overcoats at $2.00, worth $4
200 Boys' Reefers and Suits at $2, worth $5.00.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT a specialty. Samples sent on application and estimates cheerfully given.

Garitee & Son,

Tower Hall Clothing Bazaar, No. 518 Market Street, Philadelphia.

"Entrance under the Clock."

ELY'S CREAM BALM is a positive cure. Apply into the nostrils. It is quickly absorbed. 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; samples 10c. by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York City.

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Dealer in

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Fancy Rolled Flour and Patent

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COAL COAL.

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Successors to THE HODGEN COMMISSION CO.,

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1831 Sixty-Eighth Year. 1898

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Wilmington Delaware

Consumption

AND ITS CURE

TO THE EDITOR:—I have an absolute remedy for Consumption. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been already permanently cured. So proof-positive am I of its power that I consider it my duty to *send two bottles free* to those of your readers who have Consumption, Throat, Bronchial or Lung Trouble, if they will write me their express and postoffice address. Sincerely,

T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

☞The Editorial and Business Management of this Paper Guarantee this generous Proposition.

Time Table.

Phila. Wilm. and Baltimore R. R.

DELAWARE DIVISION

On and after October 11th 1897, trains will leave as follows:

SOUTHWARD.

	FAS. A. M.	EXP. A. M.	FAS. P. M.	MAIL P. M.	MAIL P.M	11.10
Philadelphia	27.25	10.20	2.02	3.46	5.59	7.53
Baltimore..	6.25	9.05	12.05	3.00	5.00	11.56
Wilmington.	8.13	11.04	2.51	4.27	6.55	
Farnhurst..	f 8.22		f 3 00		f 7.03	
New Castle.	8.27	f11.20	3.05	4.39	7.08	
State Road .	f8.33		f 3.10		f 7.13	
Bear. . . .	f8.38		f 3.15	f 4.47	7.18	
Porter. . .	8.45		f 3.20	4.51	7.23	
Kirkwood .	8.50		f 3.25		7.28	
Mt. Pleasant.	8.59		f 3.34		f 7.36	
Armstrong..	f 9.03				f 7.40	
Middletown	9.08	11.50	3.43	5.16	7.46	12.39
Townsend .	9.17		3.52	5 26	7.54	
Blackbird.	f 9.22		f 3.58		f 7.59	
Gr'n Spring..	f 9.27		f 4 07		f8.05	
Clayton. . .	9.33	12 07	4.13	5.42	8.10	12.57
Smyrna. .LV	9.23	11.57	4.02	5.22	8.06	
Brenford . .	f9.38		f 4.18		f8.15	
Cheswold. .	f9.43		f 4.23		f 8.21	
Dupont. . . .			f 4.26			
Dover. . . .	9.58	12.23	4.32	5.58	8.31	1.16
Wyoming..	10.05	12.29	4.39	6.04	8.37	a 1.24
Woodside..	f10.11		f 4.46			
Viola. . . .	f10.15		f 4.51			
Felton . . .	10.20	f12.40	5.00	6.16		a 1.38
Harrington..	10 34	12.53	5.10	6.28		1.50
Farmington.	f10.42	a 1.00	f 5.18	f 6.36		
Greenwood .	f10.50	f 1.07	f 5.26	f 6.44		
Bridgeville..	10.58	f 1.15	5.34	6.52		a 2.14
Cannons. . .	f11.03		f 5.39	f 6.57		
Seaford . . .	11.13	1.26	5.48	7.06		2.26
Laurel . . .	11.23	f 1.36	5.58	7.16		2.38
Delmar . . .	11.33	1.46	6.08	7.26		a 2.50
	a m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m

NORTHWARD.

	EXP. A. M.	MAIL A. M.	EXP. A. M.	MAIL A. M.	EXP. P. M.	FAS P. M
Delmar . . .	11.08		7.00	8.00	2.15	3.33
Laurel . . .	f 1.21		7.11	8.10	2.25	3.44
Seaford . . .	1.34		7.23	8.24	2.35	3.58
Cannons. . .			f 7.31	f 8.31		f 4.06
Bridgeville..	1.48		7.37	8.37	f 2.46	f 4.13
Greenwood..			f7.45	f 8.45	f 2.53	f 4.21
Farmington.			f 7.53	f 8.53		f 4.29
Harrington..	2.22		8.05	9.06	3.07	4.42
Felton. . . .	f 2.33		8.14	9.16	f 3.17	4.51
Viola. . . .			f8.18	f 9.20		f 4.55
Woodside..			f8.22	f 9.24		f 4.59
Wyoming..	p 2:46	f6.57	f8.29	9.31	f 3 29	5x7
Dover	2.52	7.03	8.35	9.38	3.35	5:13
Dupont. . . .		f7.08				
Cheswold . .		f7.13		f 9.48		f 5:22
Brenford . .		f7.18		f 9.53		f 5:27
Smyrna. .LV		7.14	8.42	9.49	3.43	5:22
Clayton . . .	3.09	7.24	8.53	9.59	3.53	5:32
Gr'n Spring..		f7.28				f 5:37
Blackbird. . .		f7.34		f10.08		f 5:43
Townsend .		7.39	9 06	10 13	4.06	5:49
Middletown	3.30	7.50	9.15	10.23	4.15	5:57
Armstrong..		f7.54				f 6:01
Mt. Pleasant.		7.58		f10.32		6:05
Kirkwood .		8.08		10.40		6:15
Porter. . . .		8.15	9 34	10.46	4.33	6:20
Bear		f8.20		f10.51		6:25
State Road .		f8.25		f10.56		6:30
New Castle .		8.31	9.46	11.02	f 4.45	6:35
Farnhurst. .		f8.36	9.50	11.07		f 6:39
Wilmington	4 15	8.45	9.58	11.17	4.57	6:47
Baltimore..	6.22	10.37	11.15	12.35	6.55	8:40
Philadelphia	5.10	9.32	10.46	12.06	5.42	7:33
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m

‖Daily. §Daily except Sunday.

"a" Stops to leave passengers from Wilmington and points north, or take passengers for points south of Delmar.

"f" Stops only on notice to conductor or agent or on signal.

"p" Stops to leave passengers from points south of Delmar, or take passengers for Wilming and points north.

"‖" Stops to leave passengers from Middle town and points south.

"s" Stops to let off passengers from Harrington points south.

NEW CASTLE ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.—Leave Wilmington 8.13, 11.04, a. m., 2.51, 4.27, and 6 55, p. m., week-days Leave New Castle 8.31, 9.46, 11.02 a. m., 4.45, and 6 35 p. m., week-days.

Express trains leaving Harrington 8.05 a. m., and arriving at 6.28 p. m., week-days, run through solid to and from Baltimore, via Porter and Newark.

BRANCH ROADS.

DELAWARE, MARYLAND & VIRGINIA R. R.—Leave Harrington for Franklin City and way stations 10.39 a m. week-days, 6.32 p m Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Returning train leaves Franklin City 5.50 a. m. week days, and 1.42 Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays only.

Leave Franklin City for Chincoteague (via steamer) 1.30 p. m., week-days. Returning, leave Chincoteague 4.42 a. m., week-days.

Leave Harrington for Georgetown and Lewes at 10.39 a. m., 6.32 p. m., week-days, Returning, leave Lewes 6.45 a. m., 3 11 p. m. week-days.

Leave Harrington for Berlin, 10.39 a. m. week days and 6.32 p. m. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Returning, leave Berlin 6.57 a. m. week days and 2.43 p. m. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

QUEEN ANNE & KENT R. R.—Leave Townsend for Centreville and way stations 9.21 a. m., and 5.30 p. m., week days Returning, leave Centreville 7.36 a. m., and 2.27 p. m., week-days.

DELAWARE & CHESAPEAKE R. R.—Leave Clayton for Oxford and way stations 9.38 a. m., and 5.47 p. m., week-days. Returning, leave Oxford 6.45 a. m., and 1 40 p. m., week-days.

CAMBRIDGE & SEAFORD R. R.—Leave Seaford for Cambridge and intermediate stations 11.17 a. m. and 7.10 p. m. week-days, Returning, leave Cambridge 6.50 a. m. and 2.37 p. m. week-days

CONNECTION.—At Porter, with Newark and Delaware City Railroad. At Townsend, with Queen Anne's & Kent Railroad. At Clayton with Delaware & Chesapeake Railroad and Baltimore & Delaware Bay Railroad. At Harrington, with Delaware, Maryland & Virginia Railroad. At Seaford, with Cambridge & Seaford Railroad. At Delmar, with New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk, Wicomico & Pocomoke, and Peninsula Railroads.

J. B. HUTCHISON, General Manager.

J. R. WOOD, General Passenger Agent.

B. & O. Railroad.

Schedule in effect M ay 16th, 1897

All trains illuminated with Pintsch Light

*Express trains.

TRAINS LEAVE WILMINGTON . DELAWARE AVE STATION FOR

New York, week-days, *3.13, *9.40, ‖10.25 a. m. *12.21, *2.29 *5.24, *7 43, *11 p. m Sundays, *3.13, *9.40 *11.25, a. m. *3.29, *5.22, *7 43, ‖11.00. p. m.

Philadelphia, week-days, §3.13, 5.55, 6.40, 7.15, 17.35, §18.25, 9.00, 19.40, ‖10.25, 11.10, a. m. §12.21, 1.20, §2.29, §3.29, 3.50, §5.22, 6.30, 17.43, 9.15 ‖11.00 p. m. Sundays, §3.13, 7.35, 8.50, §9.40 11.25 ‖11.25, a. m., §3.29, 3.50. §5.22, 6.30, §7.43, 9.15, 111.00, p. m.

Chester, week-days, §3.13, 5.55, 6.40, §7.15, 7.35, §8.25 §9.00, §9.40, ‖10.25, 11.10 a.m., 1,20, §2.29, 3.50, §5.22, 6.30, §7.43, 9.15, ‖11 p. m. Sundays §3.13, 7.35, 8 50, §9.40 ‖11.25 11.25 a. m., §3 29,3.50, 5 22, 6 30, 7 43, 9.15, ‖11.00, p. m.

Atlantic City, week-days, §7.15, a. m., §12.21. §2.29, §3.29 p. m., Sundays, *7 35 a. m. §3.29 a.m

Cape May, week-days, m., §7.15 am, §2.26, p m. Sundays, 7.35 a. m.

Baltimore and Washington, week-days, §4.13 7.10, §8.49, ‖11 a. m., §12.56, §2.07, 3.04, §4.03, §4.57 §6.18, §8 17 §8.53 p. m. Sundays, §4.13, 7.10, §8.49 a m., §12.56, §2.07, 5.04, §4.57, §8 17 §8.53 p. m Baltimore and way stations, daily. 7.10, a. m 3.04 p.m.,

Newark, Del., week-days, §4.13, 7.10, §8.49 ‖11 a. m., §12.56 3.04, §4 03, §4.57, §6.16, 7.35, §8.17, §10.46 p m.

Sundays, §4.13, 7.10, §8.49 a. m. 12.56 3.04, §4.57, 7.35, §8.17p. m.

Pittsburg, week-days, §6.16, p. m., Sundays §4 57 p m.

Chicago, daily, *4.57 p m.

Chicago via Cincinnati and Indianapolis §8.49 a m daily.

Cincinnati and St. Louis, daily §12.56, and §8.17, p. m.

Toledo and Detroit, *8.17 p m daily to Toledo and dailey except Sunday to Detroit.

New Orleans and Memphis via Bristol and Chattanooga, §8.17 p.m. daily. Through sleepers to Memphis and New Orleans.

Singerly accommodation, daily 7.10, a. m., 3.04, 7.35, 10.46 p. m: Sundays, 7.10 a m 3.04, 7.35 p m.

Landenburg accommodation, week-days, 7.10 10.00, a. m., 3.04 4.57, p. m. Sundays, 10 a. m., 4.57, p. m.

Leave Market Street Station for Philadelphia, week-days, 3 30 p m

Baltimore, week-days, 6.45 a m 2.55 p. m.

Landenburg and way stations, week days 6.45, 9.55, a. m., 2 55, 5.35, p. m. Sundays, 9.55 a. m., 5.35, p. m.

Leave Philadelphia, Chestnut street Station for Wilmington, week-days, §3.30, 8.10 7.10, §8.15, 9 00, ‖10 26, 11.30, a. m., §12.20, 11.36, 2.00, §3.30, §4.20, 4.30, §5.15, 5.41, 6 00, 6.30, §7.40, §8.19, 9.45 ‖11.35, p m.

Sundays. §3.30, §8.15, 9.00, 11.30, a.m., §12.20, §1.36, 2.00, §4.20, §5 15, 6 30, §7 40 §8.19 10.30 p. m.

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Rates to Western poinist lower han via any other line.

D. B. MARTIN, Manager of Passenger Traffic

W M. GREENE, General Manager.

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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.

Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

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25 CTS 25 CTS

Middletown Directory.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

President—G. W. W. Naudain; Secretary, W. S. Letherbury; Charles H. Howell.

BANKS.

Peoples National Bank.—President, G. W. W Naudain; Cashier, Geo. D. Kelley; Teller, W. G. Lockwood. Bank Building on East Main Street.

Citizens National Bank.—President, Joseph Biggs; Cashier, John S. Crouch; Teller, J. Darlington. Bank Building on South Broad Street.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Middletown Council, No. 2, Jr. O. U. A. M. Meets every Monday night in McWhorter's Hall at 8 o'clock.

Union Lodge, No. 5, A. F. & A. M. Meets first Tuesday of each month in Town Hall.

Good Samaritan Lodge, No. 9, I. O. O. F. Meets every Thursday night in McWhorter's Hall at 8 o'clock.

Damon Lodge, No. 12, K. of P. Meets every Wednesday night in McWhorter's Hall at 8 o'clock.

Major John Jones Post, No. 22, G. A. R. Meets every Friday night in Reynolds Building at 7 o'clock

Welcome Conclave Heptasophs. Meets every second and fourth Friday night in K. of P. Hall.

Union Lodge, No. 6, A. O. U. W., meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday night in McWhorter's Hall.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Volunteer Hose Company, meets first Friday night of each month in Hose House.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL, NOV 13., 1897.

Washington ... Letter

PRESIDENT McKinley and the members of his Cabinet would doubtless be much amused at the persistence with which new war scares are launched through the columns of the yellow journals, if the subject were not too serious and important to be regarded from a jocular point of view. Seeing how easy the scares have been floated and with what avidity they have been pushed along by the gullible, a gang of Wall street speculators got up one and according to the financial reports, they succeeded in fleecing thousands of easily frightened speculators out of large sums of money by using their war scare to hammer down prices of speculative stocks, As long as people will swallow any sort of a crazy story that unscrupulous newspapers may choose to print it will be impossible to stop this sort of thing. Of late, the Navy Department cannot order a vessel to be repaired or the General of the Army cannot discuss the need of additional coast defenses without it being taken in some quarters to mean that war is expected in a few days. The only remedy is for sensible people to exercise their sense in the choice of the newspapers they read. As a matter of fact, while the yellow journals of New York and the speculators of Wall street were hysterical over the alleged danger of war, the President and his Cabinet were quietly attending to the routine duties of their position, not dreaming of such an awful thing as war. It would be expecting too much of perverse human nature to expect that this country would never again engage in war, but it can be truly said there is no danger of the good people of the country going to sleep some night in peace and waking the next morning to find the country at war. President McKinley desires no war, and expects no war with Spain or any other country. Peace and prosperity are what he wishes continued.

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The keystone of the instruction given to Consul General Lee, who will return to Cuba this week with the expressed intention to remain until the war is over, was watchfulness of the persons and interests of American citizens in Cuba, and in order to impress those instructions the more strongly upon the mind of General Lee, they were given in person by President McKinley. There are no new developments concerning the relations between this country and Spain and none are expected in the immediate future, sensational rumors to the contrary notwithstanding.

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The annual report of Hon. H. Clay Evans, Commissioner of Pensions, has been made public. It shows the net increase in the total number of pensioners for the year ending June 30th, last, to have been 5,336, and the total number drawing pensions on that date 976,014. There are still seven widows and nine daughters of revolutionary soldiers drawing pensions. Among the important recommendations of the report are the publication of a complete list of pensioners, and the adoption of legislation by Congress that will prohibit the payment of a pension to the widow of any soldier of the war of the rebellion who shall marry after the date upon which such law shall go into effect.

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Washington Republicans are much interested in the selection of a Republican successor to Senator Gorman by the Maryland Legislature. Location makes that interest perfectly natural but in addition to that is the fact that four of the gentlemen who are being talked of as probable candidates are as well known to Washington people as any citizen of Washington. They are, Judge McComas, who was put upon the bench of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, by President Harrison, after having made an an unusual record in Congress for the length of time he served; Postmaster General Gary, whose business-like administration of his great department has made him hosts of new friends and admirers; Governor Lowndes, who has always been popular in Washington, Representative Mudd, whose qualities as an all around nervy political fighter have made him liked by the rank and file of the party. Others have been named in connection with the Senatorship, but it is this quartette in which Washington Republicans are most interested. With such men to choose from, there is no likelihood that the Maryland legislature will make a mistake.

—

Now that the entire results of last week's election are discernable, it is seen that our friends, the enemy, have been at their old game of shouting victory when there was no victory. About the only place the Democrats won any thing substantial was in New York City, and, unless Tammany has changed for the better since it was last in power, that victory will, in the end be harmful to the Democratic party at large. The Republicans have gained another Senator and learned some useful lessons on the necessity of party harmony that will be certain to bear results in the future. Success of the party, not of an individual, is the motto which can never be departed from without danger.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

The Tenth Annual Convention of the New Castle County Sunday School Association was held on Thursday, Nov. 4th, in the M. E. Church, Delaware City. At 10 A. M. the convention was called to order by the president, Mr. Wm. K. Crosby. Immediately after the reading of the Scripture by Rev. Mr. Mihm and prayer by Rev. V. P. Northrop the committees were appointed as follows:

Nominations.—Chas. Baird, Dr. Murray, G. Chandler, Miss Murgatroyd, Mrs. Taggart.

Credentials.—L. P. Bush, J. Elmer Perry, William B. Smith.

Resolutions.—S. H. Baynard, M. H. Cahoon, Rev. W. A. Walling, W. S. Prickett.

Finance.—Wm. H. Foulk, Thomas J. Daniel, Herman Dohl.

The minutes of the last convention were read by the recording secretary, Charles H. Gray. Rev. H. S. Thompson's address of welcome was responded to by Mr. W. K. Crosby, acknowledging "the words of welcome and wisdom, expressing his appreciation of the preparations for the comfort of strangers and the delightful meeting of pleasant people with kindred minds, in one place." Mr. Crosby's address on the subject "What are we here for?" was a forcible argument in favor of Sunday school work. After an animated discussion on the subject, the Rev. Ralph T. Coursey talked about the "Qualifications of a Good Teacher," claiming the need of two essentials for said qualifications: "to be endued with power from on high" and "baptism of the Holy Ghost." The discussion on this subject was participated in by several. Some advised the desirability of well-instructed, converted teachers; others approved of teachers even if unconverted. Mrs. Lottie F. Brockson's address on "Normal classes and Their Importance in Sunday School" was a strong plea for classes to be set apart for instruction, comparing the knowledge required for secular teacher and the greater skill required to teach the heart; the what and how to teach, and an urgent appeal to teachers to renew their vows of consecration." A discussion followed on Normal Class instruction.

The afternoon session opened at 2 o'clock with Scripture reading by Rev. Mr. Taylor and prayer by Rev. Mr. Stone. The report of committee on credentials was read stating that only 78 delegates had been recognized The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, Peter B. Ayars; Vice Presidents, Daniel B. Maloney, David Stewart, M. D; Recording Secretary, Chas. H. Gray; Statistical Sec., Jos. Hamilton; Treasurer, John J. Hayes; Executive Committee—W. K. Crosby, Chas. Baird, C. H. Cantwell, A. G. Cox, Wm. J. Miller, Medford H. Cahoon, Mrs. B. Matlack, Mrs. F. W. Fenn, S. H. Baynard.

Rev. W. A. Walling made an address on "The Prayerful and Hearty co-operation of the Church—How to be secured" Mr. Walling stated the ground had already been covered and he would change it to "How to secure the individual—how to secure him in attending church, prayer-meeting and Sunday school." This was followed by a solo by Rev. R. T. Coursey. W. S. Prickett Esq., gave an interesting address on "The Heartfelt Interest and Presence of the Parents—Can they be obtained?" The address of Rev. F. C. McSorley was to have been on "The Consecration of Officers and Teachers to the Work—Are we willing?" but he being obliged to leave on the afternoon train Dr. Murray, Mr. Prickett and Mr. Crosby talked of "Our Needs and how to Meet Them." A letter was read by the Secretary from Prof. Goldey. A committee was appointed on the Hundred organizations composed of the following gentlemen:—Dr. Murray, Mr. Prickett and Rev. L. A. Oates.

The evening session was opened by Scripture reading by Rev. O. A. Gillingham and prayer by Mr. Chas. Baird, followed by a repetition by request of a duett sung in the afternoon by Miss Laura Frempt and Mr. Cahoon. The next meeting of the convention was not decided upon but was left to the executive committee.

Reports of Committees were read—Graceful and hearty acknowledgments of the kindness and hospitality of the Delaware City people were made by Mr. Crosby, Mr. Baird, Mr. Ayars, and Dr. Murray. Mrs. Brockson gave a limited verbal report of the Home Department. The closing address by Rev. J. D. C. Hanna was an eloquent argument in favor of the children; his subject was "The Sunday School as an Evangelical Agency." After singing "God be with you till we meet again," the benediction was pronounced by Rev. H. S. Thompson.

DELEGATES.

Summit Bridge.—Levon Catts, Supt; Miss Martha Davis, Miss Laura Heavelow.

O. H. Chapel.—Wm. B. Walter, Supt; Wm. Armstrong, Philip Kermether.

Riddle Memorial, Wilmington—Rich W. Brown, Miss Lillie Campbell, Miss Mary Elliott.

Del. Ave. Baptist, Wilmington—Rev. W. V. Walling, Peter B. Ayars, Supt; Miss Bertha Elliott.

Wesley M. E. Church, Wilmington—Rev. W. W. Sharp, James S. Gross, Supt; Miss L. Cousendown, Miss F. Coyle.

Calvary Baptist, Wilmington—Rev. E. W. Powell, John M. Ulmer, Supt; J. E. Boyer.

Silver Brook M. E.—A. W. Brilely, Supt; Mrs. E. E. White. Mrs. Brilely, Emma G. W. Buch.

Bethesda, Middletown—A. G. Cox, H. C. Ellison, Miss Anna Cox, Mrs. Rosa G. Dawson.

North Baptist—G. Merritt, C. L. Simmons, Sup't; F. Taylor, Jr., Supt; H. W. Benson, Jr. Supt; Miss S. Jelly, Miss N. Newman, Mrs. Carter, Miss Jackson, Miss S. Taylor, Miss Ada Cochran.

Medely M. E.—Rev. V. P. Northrop, T. D. Goff, Supt; Mrs. Northrop.

Red Lion M. E.—Rev. T. W. Williams, Miss Annie Keen, Miss Porter.

Stanton M. E.—Rev. E. V. Collen, Mrs. J. C. Turner, Miss L. Buckson, Miss L. Jackson.

Second Baptist, Wilmington—Miss A. E. Stroud, Miss Clara Dill.

Pencader—Rev. W. H. Stone, Mrs. Julia Cann, Mrs. Mary R G. Frazer.

Bethel M. E.—Rev. Wilmer Jaggard, Mrs. Jaggard, Mr. Hanby, Supt;

Blackbird—Mrs. Brockson, Supt; Thos. Ferguson, Eddie Record.

Elliott Ave. Mission—Geo. B. Smedley, Supt; H. S. Lowood.

Cookman—Mrs. William Jenness, Mrs. Chas. Wilely.

St. Pauls, Odessa—Rev. W. D. Hurst, Geo. L. Townsend, Supt; Mrs. W. D. Hurst, Jos. G. Brown.

Salem M. E.—Wm. P. Taylor, John W. Dayett, Mrs. John Davis, Miss Emma Dayett.

East Lake, Wilmington—Mrs. M. J. Long, Mrs. M. E. Boyler.

White Clay Creek—Rev. Henry Mason, James H. Walker, Supt; Miss Martha Hamman, Miss Mary Hawthorne.

Lower Brandywine—Geo. Y. Chandler, Supt; Miss Jennie Dilworth, Miss Mattie Wilson.

Port Penn—Rev. O. A. Gillingham, J. B. Vandegrift, Supt; H. Yearsley, Miss Maggie McMullin.

Covenant—Neal Conly, Supt; Miss Clara W. Butz, Mrs. Neal Conly.

Asbury M. E.—Mr. Perry, Supt; Mrs. Edith Perry, Mrs. M. A. Taggart.

St. Paul's M. E.—Rev. W. L. S. Murray, Chas. W. Gray, Supt; Miss Meta Hilesby, Miss F. Ebenhardt.

Central Pres.—W. K. Crosby, Supt; W. L. P. Bush, Miss Bessie Mills.

Scott M. E.—F. P. Harris, Supt; T. J. O. Daniel, Mrs. A W. Davis, Mrs. W. F. Drummond.

St. Georges—Rev. R. A. Davidson, T. F. Clark, Supt; Miss Linda Clark, Miss Susie Davidson.

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L. G. SCOTT.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., May 2, 1896

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CORTLAND F. CROCKET.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., Apr. 1896.

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C. R. MANLOVE.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., Apr. 18, 1896.

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